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May-June 1955



*National Methodist Scholarship Students (See page 8)*

# Church and Campus



ONE OF THE DISTINCTIVE SERVICES RENDERED TO METHODIST COLLEGES BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION IS A SURVEY TO DETERMINE POSSIBLE WAYS TO IMPROVE A COLLEGE'S PROGRAM.

MEMBERS OF THE SURVEY TEAM WHICH CONDUCTED A THOROUGH STUDY OF THE NEBRASKA WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY ACADEMIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROGRAM, ARE SHOWN HERE WITH WESLEYAN CHANCELLOR, A. LELAND FORREST. LEFT TO RIGHT, DR. WILLIAM C. FINCH, GEORGETOWN, TEX.; DR. JAMES F. BLAIR, NASHVILLE, TENN.; DR. ROBERT B. KAMM, DES MOINES, IA.; DR. FORREST (SEATED); DR. MYRON F. WICKE AND DR. RICHARD N. BENDER, NASHVILLE, TENN. THE SURVEY TEAM WAS ON THE WESLEYAN CAMPUS AT THE REQUEST OF THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES TO PREPARE A CAREFUL ANALYSIS OF STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES IN THE SCHOOL AS A GUIDE FOR THE LONG-RANGE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.

COVER PICTURES: FIVE STUDENTS WHO HOLD NATIONAL METHODIST STUDENT SCHOLARSHIPS ARE SHOWN AS FOLLOWS: IN THE LARGE PICTURE ARE ANN RICE AND GLORIA MASON AT THE LECTERN IN THE CHAPEL OF HENDRIX COLLEGE, CONWAY, ARKANSAS. IN THE SMALL PICTURES, TOP TO BOTTOM, ARE DON SMALL, EDITOR OF "THE MEGAPHONE," SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, GEORGETOWN, TEXAS; BETTY CRUMP, SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY, DALLAS, TEXAS; AND PAT SHELHAMER, EDITOR OF "THE AUCOLA," AT THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY. MORE NATIONAL METHODIST SCHOLARSHIP HOLDERS ON PAGES 8-11

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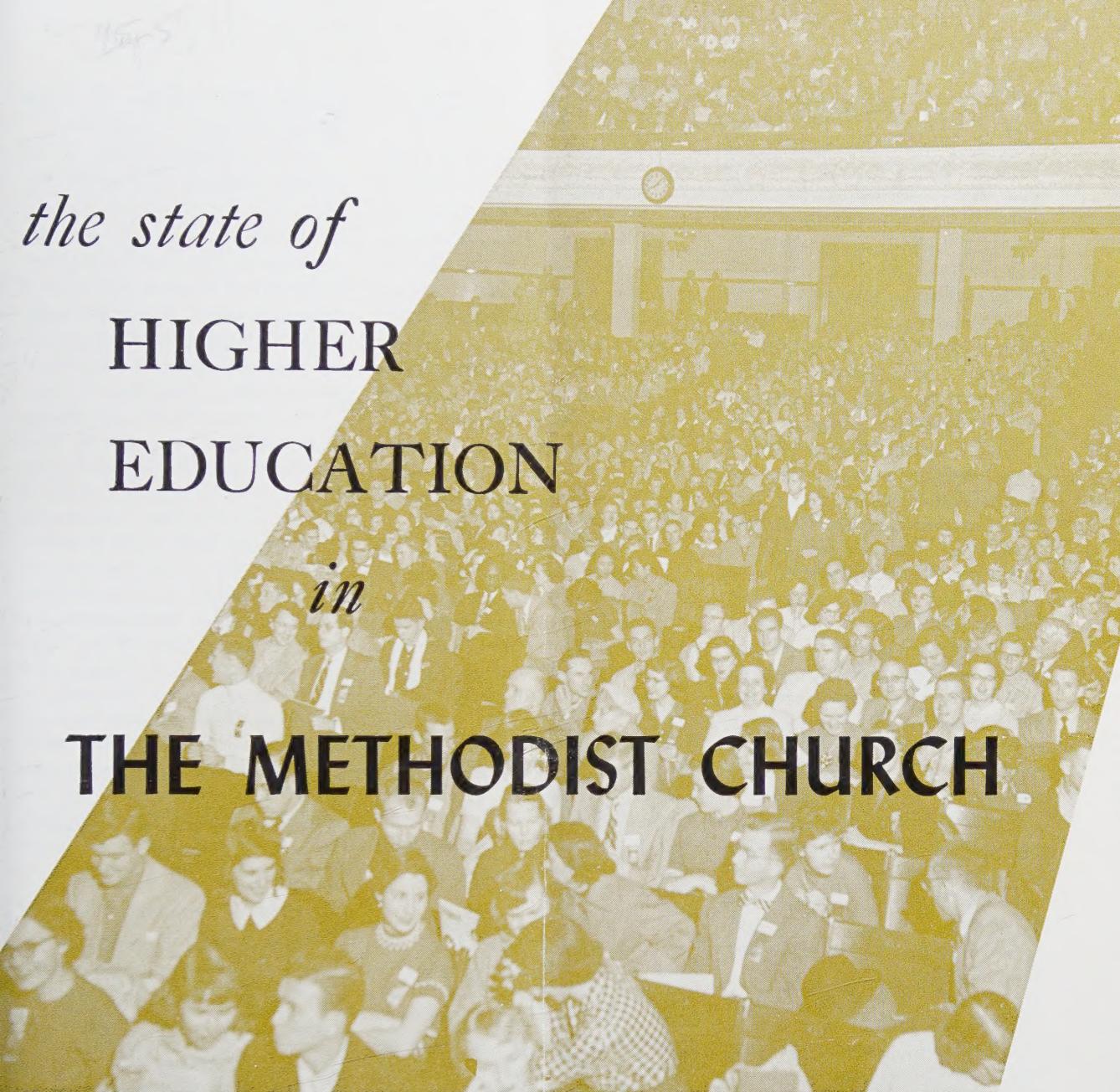
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### Church and Campus

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*the state of*

# HIGHER EDUCATION

*in*

## THE METHODIST CHURCH

by **John O. GROSS**

executive secretary, Division of Educational Institutions, Board of Education

FIFTEEN years ago, when the three branches of Methodism united to create The Methodist Church, the nation's educational institutions were struggling against the economic depression that had engulfed them for a decade. Our Methodist institutions in 1940 enrolled around 119,000 students. Their physical plants and endowment holdings were estimated at \$166,000,000 and \$153,000,000 re-

spectively, making the total assets about \$320,000,000.

But since 1940, higher education in America has made phenomenal progress. Enrolments have risen steadily. Now, 2,500,000 students are attending American colleges and universities—more than were attending high school in 1900. The value of physical properties has risen to five and a quarter billion dollars. Endowment and trust funds have had

a twelvefold increase and now amount to \$2,600,000,000.

Since unification, the colleges and universities related to The Methodist Church have shared in the national educational advance. Enrolments have almost doubled, moving from 119,445 in 1940 to 195,492 in 1954. The values of our physical plants have risen from \$166,000,000 in 1940 to \$411,000,000 in 1954. Endowment holdings have doubled.

The schools have advanced, not only in matters of physical expansion, but more importantly in educational standards. In 1940 there were 18 senior colleges without accreditation; today there are only 5. In 1940 there were 16 junior colleges without accreditation; today there are only 2. Some changes have been made in the list. Two junior colleges in 1940 have been accredited since as senior colleges.

Three senior colleges and 7 junior colleges are no longer carried as Methodist institutions, having been closed or their interests transferred elsewhere. In 1940 there were 16 secondary schools, all accredited. Today we have only 7, all accredited.

At the first meeting of the Board of Education after its organization, the Board appointed a Committee on Objectives to chart a program. Members of this committee were:

Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam  
Bishop Charles C. Selecman

President H. J. Burgstahler,  
Ohio Wesleyan University

President H. W. Cox, Emory  
University

President Daniel L. Marsh, Bos-  
ton University

President H. G. Smith, Garrett  
Biblical Institute

President David D. Jones, Ben-  
nett College

President Walter A. Jessup,  
Carnegie Corporation

Dr. H. W. McPherson and Dr.  
John O. Gross of the staff of the  
Division of Educational Institu-  
tions

This committee held that the Division should be organized as a service agency to assist the schools and to represent the church in all activities connected with higher education. With the board and schools working together, the committee envisioned an enlarged program for higher education in both the church and nation.

The first obligations the Committee on Objectives set for the

Board of Education of the united church were:

1. To develop a Methodist educational plan and purpose wherein the educational institutions shall be more definitely related to the Church;
2. The Church should assume greater obligation in financial support;
3. A closer relation between the colleges of the Church and the graduate schools;
4. More attention to the selection of teaching personnel in the light of the objectives of the Church;
5. Help the administrative and teaching staff to find opportunity for advancement in the system as a whole;
6. To make religion become a more vital force in the life of Methodist colleges.

These six principles formed part of a blueprint for the newly organized Division of Educational Institutions.

In the second year of Methodist union the Division made the following statement:

"... the actual contribution of the educational institutions related to the Church in terms of religion, shall be of such a nature as to justify support. The Commission recognizes fully the superb contributions made by some of these institutions; but is of the opinion that in some situations the question of the religious life of the student is not faced with the same concern evidenced in planning the educational life of the student. . . ."

Two proposals were made: (1) Since the realization of spiritual aims rests largely with the college president, the most important decision a board of control makes is the selection of the institution's leader. The Division of Educational Institutions works with colleges to help them find presidents who will carry out the religious ideals fostered by the

Church. This service is sought eagerly by most of our schools.

(2) A Christian college is impossible without a Christian faculty. Need for in-service training for members of the faculty was emphasized. The Faculty Christian Fellowship Movement, made up of college teachers, has been growing rapidly throughout the nation, and our Division is one of its most energetic proponents.

While it could be said fifteen years ago that many schools were not showing as much concern for the religious life of their students as they did for their educational program, we believe the situation has improved.

While many of our colleges continue to be handicapped because of poor physical facilities, about thirty-five new chapels have been erected during the past fifteen years. Many of these were inspired by Crusade for Christ funds. Small chapels for prayer and meditation, as recommended by the Committee on Objectives in 1942, have become a reality in some 50 per cent of our schools.

## Finances

Giving in 1954 to Methodist colleges and universities topped all previous records. Special gifts reported from individuals and churches totaled about \$17,000,000. Grants from educational foundations have added another \$11,000,000, making the total gifts reported reach the all-time high of \$28,000,000. Since the reports for this past year from the 116 schools related to the Division of Educational Institutions could not be completed in time for this report, we are "guesstimating" that the total capital gifts to Methodist-related institutions may reach \$40,000,000. Fifteen colleges and universities reported individual gifts in excess of \$100,000. Seven schools reported gifts from foundations of \$100,000 or more. The largest single gift to any Methodist-related school was to Emory

University which received \$5,000,000 in two grants. Finance campaigns carried out by areas and by annual conferences have been most fruitful during the past year.

In 1940 the Church was contributing through its regular benevolence channels about \$600,000 for the operation of all of its institutions. During the last fiscal year a little more than five times that amount went through the regular church channels for the operation of our institutions. The goal of 50 cents per member is within sight. It has already been exceeded in about one fourth of our annual conferences.

The colleges and universities of the nation that were led to believe forty years ago that church connections were a handicap in obtaining large gifts could well study the record of Methodist schools during the past fifteen years. Church connection is definitely an asset rather than a liability to an educational institution.

### **Colleges for the Education of Negroes**

The educational institutions developed primarily for Negro youth have made substantial progress since unification. At the time of union, all but three had been accredited. Now all are accredited. This progress has been possible because of the increases in income from the Church from Race Relations Sunday offerings and from the United Negro College Fund. The capital fund of this latter organization also has made possible several new buildings on the campuses of these schools.

The Supreme Court decision of May, 1954, has left some people in doubt about the future of these schools. We do not hesitate to claim for them a place in the Church's educational program. Current trends indicate that all colleges that can meet the requirements of excellence in the educational program will continue to serve our American democracy.

This does not mean that they will be segregated schools. In fact, at present none of them have charters that require segregation: they are free to accept youth without respect to race or creed.

This Division does not hold as its goal the perpetuation of segregation, but confidently looks forward to the time when all of the Church's institutions will have entrance requirements without racial distinctions.



The principal financial sources for our Negro schools have been World Service and Race Relations Sunday offerings. These schools, while missionary in character, do not have the privileges of designated gifts through the Advance. The equivalent for this, however, is the Race Relations offering. This offering has increased each year since the Board of Education was formed in the united church in 1940. From a total of \$27,363 contributed by all of Methodism in 1940, the fund has climbed to \$269,314 this past fiscal year. The progress of these schools is intimately connected with the ready support which the Church has given them. The days that are before them demand that the Church shall go even beyond what it has ever done before.

### **Personnel**

In light of the Church's purposes, the Division has urged greater attention to the selection of teachers. As part of its service program the Division has established a Department of Personnel. About 400 candidates for teaching positions register with the department each year. Last year,

108 of our schools reported their vacancies and the department gave every cooperation possible to them in their efforts to find Christian teachers. The Church has been derelict in its obligation to stress teaching as a Christian career.

Securing committed teachers promises to become more complicated during the next fifteen years. At present there are about 10,000 teachers serving Methodist schools. To care for anticipated increases in enrolments, our schools must double the number of teachers by 1970. We must begin now to recruit youth to serve as Christian teachers. The choice here is clear: either to set up a plan to do this, or by default to entrust the future of our youth to secularized leaders. Upon our ability to help properly man our institutions with Christian teachers may hang the question of the future of our educational effort. This issue may indirectly determine the very destiny of the Church.

### **Loans and Scholarships**

The 83-year-old record of the Student Loan Fund constitutes one of the thrilling stories of higher education in our Church. Since 1940, \$2,631,213 has been loaned to students of the united church. About \$500,000 will be loaned during the current school year. With the increased enrolments during the past fifteen years, the demand for loans has grown. The demand anticipated during the next fifteen years calls for increased efforts to make the fund a revolving one. This is being done through systematic scheduling of accounts and careful follow-up of those overdue.

The National Methodist Scholarship movement is one of the contributions of unification to the Church. Already 4,250 students have received tuition awards amounting to \$1,388,293. This program is helping to prepare outstanding young men and women for Christian service. With the

great demands from the Church for trained youth to carry on its work, we should set for our goal annually 1,000 National Methodist Scholarships.

### Student Work

The Methodist Student Movement has 469 organizations now on the campuses of colleges and universities in the United States. The Crusade for Christ made \$100,000 available to our Department of College and University Religious Life. This fund was set aside for projects of housing the work of our student program on a challenge basis. As a result, more than three million dollars have been spent in new buildings or for the remodeling of old ones.

Fifteen years ago, the Methodist Student Movement launched *motive*. Without question, this magazine has become the leading publication for Christian students in America. Its circulation has climbed steadily. With one exception, its circulation is now double that of all other Christian student magazines. The quality of its content has established for it a firm reputation in religious journalism. Its prestige has also risen to where, in the words of the British Student Christian Movement, it is now "the outstanding periodical in the World's Student Christian Federation."

In no part of our church has the ecumenical emphasis been more prominent than in student work. The student traditionally has been ecumenical in his outlook. Leaders of our Methodist Student Movement have been concerned to conserve the values of our denominational emphasis and at the same time encourage a sympathetic understanding of all churches.

The Methodist Student Workers Association has been organized for the past four years. Its distinctive contribution has been to develop a philosophy of student Christian work and to lift standards for professional student workers.

The Department of College and University Religious Life works with the Youth Department of the Division of the Local Church in helping to make caravanning an effective force in The Methodist Church. Since union, nearly 4,000 college students forming more than a thousand teams have visited 15,345 churches. In addition this department has supplied students for ten work camps in the United States, Cuba, Mexico, Europe and the Orient. Who can estimate the impact of this great mass of college youth upon the life of youth in the church?

Like the Church, the financing of student work depends almost entirely upon direct contributions from church members and constituents.

The General Conference of 1952 set 15 cents per member as a goal for the support of our Wesley Foundations. Compared with the need, it is pitifully low. Yet, there is still some distance to go before even this goal is reached. Until this goal is realized, our work in college and university centers will be inadequately staffed and the turnover of workers will continue to be high. The average salary of the full-time Wesley Foundation director is now \$3,430 per year.

The limited financial support given to our student program prevents the Church from being the powerful evangelistic force in higher education that it should be.

### Ministerial Education

In 1940 there were fewer than 300 B.D. graduates from Methodist theological seminaries; last year there were 684. Non-Methodist seminaries graduated 185 men in 1954, making a total of 865 graduates. But this is only two thirds of the 1,200 men who were lost to conference membership during the same period through death, location or withdrawal.

Increased financial support for the theological schools since 1952 has enriched their curricula and

provided new faculty members. The theological schools, however, must be expanded and supported more adequately if ministerial leadership is to keep pace with the increases in general population and church membership during the next fifteen years. World Service appropriated \$787,000 last year for theological education. Last week the Southern Baptist Church allocated for 1955 to its six schools \$2,808,000 or about four and a half times what the Methodists appropriated. One school alone received \$646,000 or almost as much as we gave for the entire program of theological education.

The number of men taking correspondence work has greatly increased. The number reached 4,200 this year. The section on Ministerial Education does not believe that correspondence courses represent the most effective kind of education. At the 1954 Board meeting provision was made for an intensive study of this work by a competent committee. This year, as a result of that study, a forward educational program with an emphasis upon summer schools for accepted supplies was projected to take the place of the correspondence program.

Approximately 10,000 ministers attend pastors schools under the direction of this department. Their programs are set up with a view of increasing the minister's efficiency and effectiveness, enlarging his mental horizons, and deepening his spiritual life.

### Conclusion

Population trends show that where there are now 7,967,000 youth of college age, there will be 13,609,000 in 1970. If we conclude that 30 per cent of our youth of college age will continue to go to college, we may expect an increase of two million in our educational institutions in 1970, or 4,500,000.

Across the nation, state legislatures are facing the problem of

(Continued on page 19)

*actions taken at*

# CINCINNATI

*(Board of Education Annual Meeting)*

LOOKING forward to the next fifteen years, members of the Division of Educational Institutions of the Methodist Board of Education have tried to plan strategically, leaving to a later moment the particular tactics. When meeting in Cincinnati during the sessions of the General Agencies of The Methodist Church, a plan of surveys of the Negro colleges connected with the church was authorized, recommendations concerning standards for Wesley Foundations were adopted, and loan and scholarship procedures were liberalized and extended. In terms of long-range planning, however, perhaps it is best to quote verbatim from the minutes of the Division:

**1. That there be prepared a** statement of policy on the part of the church for the support of its educational institutions, this policy to be formulated and presented to the 1956 meeting of the Board of Education and then to be used as a memorial to the 1956 General Conference. It is recommended that a committee of five from the Division of Educational Institutions and a committee of five from the University Senate be raised to prepare this statement with the chairman of the Division of Educational Institutions and the executive secretary to be ex officio members of the committee.

**2. That each institution of** higher education related to The

Methodist Church, and each Wesley Foundation, project and carry out by January, 1956, a careful self-examination aimed primarily at determining and restating:

- a. The Christian mission and spiritual emphasis of the institution or Foundation.
- b. The legal and moral relationships of the institution or Foundation to the church.
- c. The opportunities for service to the church envisaged by the institution or Foundation.
- d. The optimum function and size of the institution or Foundation in the light of the impending "tidal wave" of students predicted for the 1960's and 1970's.
- e. The physical, financial and personnel needs of the institutions and Foundations in relation to the functions proposed.

**3. That the Division of Educational Institutions of the General Board of Education should** make extraordinary efforts to assist the institutions and Foundations in the recommended studies. Among methods to be considered are the following:

- a. To provide personnel for counsel and guidance in the projected studies.
- b. To make available a wide exchange of information among the institutions and Foundations as the studies progress.
- c. To arrange, where desirable, state and regional

conferences on problems emerging from the studies.

**4. That the University Senate** of The Methodist Church should name a committee to work in close cooperation with the institutions and the Division in the projected studies. The Board of Education is also requested to authorize the appointment of a special committee to work with the Department of College and University Religious Life in conducting the survey of facilities, personnel, and religious emphasis. Special attention shall be given to the organization, methods, and program of religious life in Methodist universities.

**5. The institutions, Wesley Foundations, Division of Educational Institutions, and the University Senate should** prepare a joint statement to be presented as a memorial to the General Conference of 1956, to include statements on the following points:

- a. The spiritual mission of The Methodist Church in higher education today.
- b. The commitments of the schools and colleges and Wesley Foundations to The Methodist Church
- c. Areas of service to the church accepted by the institutions and Foundations.
- d. The needs of the institutions and Foundations, including physical equipment, financial support and personnel.

# *National Methodist*

## *Scholarships*

**Here are a few of the 450 students  
who received these awards in 1954-55**



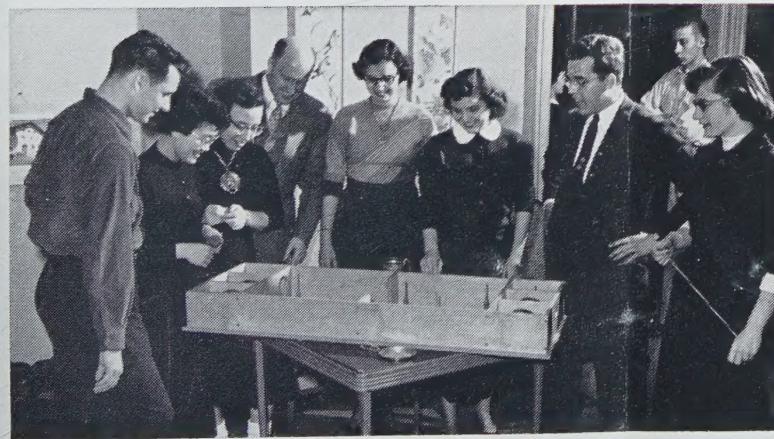
WESLEY JUNIOR COLLEGE, DOVER, DEL.—LEFT TO RIGHT, HARRY K. ALEXANDER, PATTY SULLIVAN, JACK L. MARINE MEET WITH PROFESSOR LEWIS WELLS, CHAIRMAN OF THE RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SCHOOL OF RELIGION—DEAN EARL CRANSTON SHOWS PICTURE OF PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS TO, LEFT TO RIGHT, MARY LOU HILL, WILLIAM HESSELL, NORMAN G. TAYLOR, DARLENE STRANGE





CLAFLIN UNIVERSITY, ORANGEBURG, S.C.—SURROUNDED BY EDUCATIONAL AND ECCLIESICAL LEADERS: REV. M. D. MCCOLLOM, TRINITY CHURCH, ORANGEBURG; WILLIS GOODWIN, FRESHMAN; REV. W. A. MACLACHLAN, PRESIDENT, BOARD OF EDUCATION, PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE; REDELLE LEVINE, FRESHMAN; BISHOP J. W. E. BOWEN; MARY E. ROBINSON, SENIOR; DR. J. J. SEABROOK, PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY; REV. C. X. HUTCHINSON, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE NORWICH DISTRICT, NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN CONFERENCE; GRANVILLE HICKS, SOPHOMORE; DR. L. L. HAYNES, UNIVERSITY DEAN



NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY—GROUP ENJOYS "SKITTLES" GAME AT WESLEY FOUNDATION: LEFT TO RIGHT, DAVID A. DENISTON, WANDA YI, RUTH McGLOSSON, REV. EUGENE DURHAM, FOUNDATION DIRECTOR, JOAN C. PHILLIPS, CAROL J. CORNER, CARL V. PULEO, ROBERTA M. SHIRAS

NEBRASKA WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, LINCOLN  
—LEFT TO RIGHT, BRUCE MERCHANT,  
KATHRYN HINRICHES, JOHN PARK, AILEEN  
LOWSON, SHIRLEY HUTCHINS



SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY—GROUP SINGS WITH BISHOP EARL W. LEDDEN AT THE PIANO: LEFT TO RIGHT, REV. ARTHUR HOPKINSON, JR., METHODIST STUDENT DIRECTOR, DAVID WEEKS, PATRICIA ROBERTSON, BEVERLY BOYD, DONALD BROUGHTON, CAROL FELLER, PHILLIP BIONDO, ELLEN RICE, CHARLES HILL, BARBARA WIESSLER



RANDOLPH-MACON COLLEGE, ASHLAND, VA.—REV. GEORGE H. ORSER, COLLEGE CHAPLAIN, CONGRATULATES, LEFT TO RIGHT, THOMAS G. LUCCAM, DOUGLAS M. LAWSON, JAMES W. LUCK

EMORY UNIVERSITY, ATLANTA, GA.—LEFT TO RIGHT, SAM ROGERS, MARY ALICE CROUCH, JOHN WICK, WILLIAM MCTIER



LEFT, VERMONT JUNIOR COLLEGE, MONTPELIER—BARRARA BILL IS A GIRL SCOUT LEADER. BELOW, BOSTON UNIVERSITY—DR. PAUL K. DEATS, JR., DIRECTOR OF UNITED MINISTRY TO STUDENTS, SHOWS CORNERSTONE OF DANIEL L. MARSH CHAPEL TO WILLIAM WALLACE AND JANET MOORE



CENTER LEFT, GAMMON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, ATLANTA, GA.—UNDER PORTRAIT OF ELIJAH GAMMON, SCHOOL BENEFACTOR, LEFT TO RIGHT, JAMES C. PETERS, HENRY C. CLAY, JR. ABOVE, BREVARD COLLEGE, BREVARD, N.C.—JACQUELINE HARMON, REC SMITH, LEFT, ALBION COLLEGE—WITH REV. HOWARD SMITH, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, MICHIGAN CONFERENCE BOARD OF EDUCATION: LEFT TO RIGHT, ANN N. PARRY, MARY LOU BURGESS, ALFRED T. BAMSEY, GEORGIA TOWNSEND, SUE SALM, GARY NOBLE, NANCY THOMPSON, ROBERT C. BRUBACKER, BARBARA COLINSKE

# *in the SERVICE of the*

***The author is a distinguished leader of Methodist educational work in Britain. He makes some stimulating comments on American Methodist educational institutions.***

THE Editor has invited me to write an article on American higher education for *Church and Campus*. From 1946 to 1951, I was secretary of the Education Committee of the British Methodist Church. This committee controls and administers, on behalf of our British Conference, all Methodist schools and colleges in our country except the theological colleges, and has oversight of all our work in the Church in the educational field.

While I held that office I had the privilege, through the kindness of Dr. John O. Gross, of visiting about twenty-five American Methodist colleges. A few of these visits took place after the Methodist Ecumenical Conference at Springfield in the autumn of 1947, but most of the visits were in the course of a tour arranged by Dr. Gross in the spring of 1950, when I visited sixteen colleges in different parts of the United States.

In 1951, I became secretary of the British Methodist Conference, so my responsibilities since then have been much wider and my association with the educational work of the church less intimate. My interest was maintained, nonetheless, and I was most happy to accept the invitation to visit some more campuses when I was in America last summer for the Second Assembly of the World Council of Churches.

My journeys have taken me as far west as Denver, Colorado, as

far south as Georgetown, Texas, and I have visited colleges in most of the eastern states of the Union. For the most part, the tours were arranged so that I visited different colleges on each occasion, though I have twice paid a return visit. Because of my friendship with President J. Earl Moreland, I have been three times to Randolph-Macon College at Ashland, Virginia, where on the first occasion I spent two weeks at the beginning of the autumn semester, from the orientation of the freshmen until the whole life of the college was under way.

It is natural perhaps that the features of American higher education which have made the deepest impression upon me have been those which are in contrast to British scenes. Here are some of the main differences.

Much the most important difference in the educational system of the two countries is in the religious field. In Britain every boy or girl attending a state school, from the age of five upward, must by law receive religious education. This is carried out under the direction of the various local authorities by means of agreed syllabuses, in the drawing up of which all the Protestant denominations have a share. Roman Catholics and Jews may withdraw their children for these periods for special instruction. The American practice of complete separation of church and state means

that there is no parallel to this in your high schools.

A moment's reflection will lead to a realization of the different responsibilities resting in consequence upon the churches of the two countries. In Britain those who are engaged in Sunday school work are dealing with children who are being taught religion through the week in their day schools, whereas in the United States they have a much bigger and more responsible share in the training of children in the Christian faith.

## **No Equivalent in Britain**

The next big difference concerns the liberal arts colleges, which form so significant a stage in American education and to which we unfortunately have no equivalent of any kind. They represent a rung in the educational ladder which is entirely missing in this country, nor is it easy to see how anything resembling the liberal arts college could find a place in our scheme. Neither the time nor the money required is available. A visitor is perhaps better able than an American citizen to appreciate the immense value of these colleges to your country.

Most of my own time was spent in such colleges, and I would like to make grateful acknowledgment of the wonderful welcome and generous hospitality accorded to me wherever I went. I discovered in them an opportunity not only to present the claims of Christian-

# KINGDOM



by **Eric W. BAKER**

ity to the students but also in open forums, where I was bombarded with questions on almost every subject, to interpret the British point of view in an atmosphere of intimacy which I felt most congenial.

I was greatly impressed by the genuine and friendly interest in my country displayed on every hand. What struck me particularly was the general level of high spirits and happy comradeship due to the absence of strain that characterizes these colleges.

Again, there is a big contrast here. Great advances have been made in my country in the last generation so that opportunities of higher education are open to a vastly wider range of boys and girls than hitherto. This means, however, that competition for places in our higher-grade schools and universities is very intense. From the age of eleven, English boys and girls become examination-minded and they have their eye constantly on the next test which it is necessary to pass satisfactorily if further opportunities are to be accorded.

This is, in my view, an unhappy state of affairs; yet it is difficult to see how it can be avoided during this transition period when our buildings and staffs cannot cope adequately with the enormous influx of pupils which would be involved if the whole of the young population were to be accommodated. Here again, it must be remembered that, whereas new

buildings of every kind can be erected in America at what seems to us lightning speed, it is a much slower process here where the restoration of thousands of buildings damaged during the war has meant that licenses have had to be obtained and everybody has had to take his turn. We are only just emerging from this period, and while many restrictions are now being relaxed it will be a generation before we can catch up with the needs. Nor have we in our country today a class of business magnates able to endow institutions, as is being done all over America by devoted citizens with a high appreciation of the stewardship of wealth. The high rate of taxation of large incomes rules that out here, and I would counsel my American friends to make the most of their present happy position in this matter which may not remain forever.

## Future of Methodism

My main concern in this article, however, is to urge as strongly as possible that The Methodist Church in the United States shall make the most of the opportunities the liberal arts colleges afford. In this connection, I was struck with the contrast between the general attitude in the North and the South.

For the most part, colleges in the South seemed far more conscious of their church relationship than some, at any rate, of the northern colleges. This is no

doubt due in part to the fact that, broadly speaking, colleges in the South receive greater financial help from official Methodist sources than the northern colleges either receive or need. That is probably a generalization to which there are exceptions, but it was a very definite impression. Methodism seems to me to have an opportunity of priceless value in these colleges.

For many students it is a time of comparative leisure; the academic studies are no doubt valuable but those who contemplate a career which requires high academic achievement will go on later to graduate schools, and my own appraisement of the colleges would be that their main contribution is to enable the students to make, at that formative time of their life, those adjustments the achievement of which is so important for the future. Many students learn during their college days what it means to be a citizen of the United States, and, indeed, of the great world family; many of them also make during these days that adjustment to the opposite sex which all of us need to make; but there is another adjustment more important than either of these two, i.e., adjustment to God as Father and Saviour.

It is no exaggeration to say that the future of The Methodist Church in America in the next half century depends in no small measure on the success of the liberal arts colleges in this respect. May I

(Continued on page 23)



MRS. FRANK G. BROOKS, PRESIDENT OF THE WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE, SAYS

## METHODIST WOMEN ARE INTERESTED

*"Methodist women are interested in college training for promising young people. Thousands of students have received loans from the Methodist Student Loan Fund. In recent years scholarships have been granted to worthy students who qualify. Because of increased giving by churches on Methodist Student Day, fifty new scholarships were available this past year. Since our church sponsors this fund, we, as church women, should encourage every local church to cooperate with the pastor and the Secretary of Student Work to follow the Discipline of The Methodist Church which recommends that Methodist Student Day be observed annually in every local church, preferably the second Sunday in June."*

CHARLES EBY is only a freshman this year, but you've seldom seen a boy do so much in such a short time. Within the first two months that he was at Southern Methodist University, he had been elected president of the freshman class, tapped serif of Cycen Fjord, pledged Phi Delta Theta, become one of the regular worship leaders in the daily five o'clock chapel services and selected to serve on the Religious Emphasis Week evaluation committee.

Yet, Charlie does other things too. It is more than incidental that freshman Eby is self-supporting this year. This is why he is serving meals to the girls at the A D Pi Sorority home. This is also why Charlie had to work so hard last summer. And it is hard work to labor in a steel foundry or on a pipe line. But that's what he did.

With a normal pretheolog schedule of classes and the obligations of his campus leadership posts, one would not expect anyone to have any energy left over. Yet, Charlie Eby is working out every day for the freshman track team.

When Charlie was asked how he was able to do so much, he replied that there is enough time—if one passes up some of the social events.

One thing is clear. For Charles Eby the Methodist Scholarship means a lot to his growth. When one uses his time as well as Charlie does, then all the time he can get is well bought with the National Methodist Scholarship Fund.



CHARLES EBY GREETS BISHOP DONALD H. TIPPETT, SAN FRANCISCO AREA, AT THE PERKINS SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY OF SMU.



METHODIST SCHOLARSHIP STUDENTS ARE, LEFT TO RIGHT, ELSIE MARIE HOCKING OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK; MARY JOYCE THOBURN OF LUCKNOW, INDIA; LOIS ANN HARRISON OF ROCHESTER, PA.; AND SHIRLEY MARY FALCONER OF ARGENTINA. THEY HOLD METHODIST SCHOLARSHIPS AT ALLEGHENY COLLEGE, MEADVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA. THIS PICTURE WAS TAKEN IN ALLEGHENY'S FORD MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

# On being a COLLEGE Chaplain

reviewed by Roger ORTMAYER

***The American College Chaplaincy*** by Seymour A. Smith.

Association Press, 1954, 180 pp.

Some thoughtful persons today are concerned that as the ecumenical movement gains ground, we are simply trading new divisions for old. In place of the vertical barriers we call denominations, they insist, we are substituting horizontal fences: labor churches and labor ministries, suburban churches, university Christian movements, etc.

Perhaps there is a danger, if it be a danger, of moving once again toward the vocational stratification of society typical of medieval Europe. Should such voluntary stratification move into a regimented caste system, with "a religion" for each social or vocational layer, then it is something to be strenuously fought.

There is, however, a church and a ministry which can most effectively meet persons at the point of their needs. For most people, needs can be most vigorously exploited where they feel most deeply and most at home. Usually this is in terms of what one is doing with his life, i.e., his vocation.

For persons in the university and college situation, the vocation is one of being a student, whether an undergraduate, a graduate or a faculty member. The encounter of man and God on the campus is faced in terms of the demands of campus life. If what is preached at the university is irrelevant to the vocational needs of students,

we can be sure that the pulpit will be ineffectual and the pews empty.

In meeting this fact of life, a specialized ministry to the campus has arisen. It is the same Christ that is preached in the labor temple, but the context is the intellectual life, which is where the student is at work. Intellectual problems are different from labor problems, or those of the suburban matriarchies. If the campus ministry is to be relevant, it must be intellectually relevant.

Because the university is in itself so much a community, it has increasingly found itself with a concern for the religious development of the students. Locating its concern, it assumed a responsibility. There appeared the college chaplain to carry the burden of the responsibility. Within recent years the college chaplain has become a familiar figure on scores of campuses.

The time has now come for such a study as *The American College Chaplaincy*, made by Seymour Smith, assistant professor of Religion in Higher Education at Yale Divinity School. He has carefully studied, statistically and analytically, the situation and growth of the chaplaincy, the types of training and experience the chaplain at work today has, and the roles which he plays in campus religious life. Also studied are the problems and dangers faced by chaplains and a brief attempt

is made to probe the future for such a calling.

The book has both the strength and the weaknesses of a doctoral dissertation, from which this edition was drawn. The documented, careful, tentative approach of the scholar does not lead to excitement for the reader. On the other hand, none of the sweeping generalizations that have no substance other than verbiage are included. If, however, you want to know what the American college chaplaincy is like today, this book is the best study available any place. It is a study, not a meditation.

## Quotes from *The American College Chaplaincy*

*Within the framework of official concern there has appeared on the American scene a new phenomenon—a new channel through which the colleges are seeking to meet the religious needs of students and to fulfill their own responsibilities as educational institutions. This something new is the college chaplain.*

*The quickest way of summarizing the contemporary picture is to suggest that roughly one half of the independent and church-related colleges and universities now have established chaplaincies.*

*Reasons for chaplaincy appointments: First, a number of institutions wanted an expanded program of voluntary religious groups functioning on campus, the stress being placed upon expansion. It was felt that a chaplain would help get this job done. At quite the other extreme, in some institutions there was already plenty of activity—Christian associations, voluntary church groups, preministerial clubs, Christian cell groups, religious emphasis weeks, and more. Particularly in the larger universities it is natural to expect that co-ordination of activities would be desirable in an attempt to obtain some order among groups and a unity in total approach.*

*A Survey of the*  
**RELIGIOUS PROGRAM**  
*of some*  
**MIDWESTERN UNIVERSITIES**

	STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA	NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
Methodist Preference	1,800	990
Average congregation in church service	1,800	1,300
Per cent of congregation who are students	66 2/3 %	12 %
Average attendance at Sunday evening meetings	105	85
Number of student meetings in your center per week	6	7
Number students contacted personally or through programs	600	650
Total budget (see note on explanation sheet)	\$20,611	\$12,080
*Financial support paid directly to director of pro- gram	\$4,200 plus house	\$ 6,000 plus house
Number of full-time counsellors	1	1
Number of part-time counsellors	1	1
Do you have a full-time secretary?	yes	part- time

The information contained in this survey was compiled and edited by Reverend Robert Sanks, Minister to Students, the Wesley Foundation at the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa. The purpose of the survey was to determine how the Wesley Foundation at the State University of Iowa stood with similar Wesley Foundations in the Midwest, especially the liberal arts universities.

The figures given are estimates and are not to be considered statistically exact.

April 16, 1954

Do you have a full-time  
secretary?

\* In some instances, the item of cash salary here given includes a car allowance.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN	UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN	INDIANA UNIVERSITY	UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE	UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY	UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS	UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA	OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY	UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
1,875	1,200	2,500	1,300	800	1,766	2,000	5,000	600
1,200	475	1,800	900	700	700		1,700	150
20 %	45 %	66 2/3 %	20 %	30 %	40 %		25 %	45 %
100	91	100	85	50	90	45	200	43
18	9	5	3	3	9	5	9	3
400	400	800	300	250	725	300	800	225
\$10,275	\$32,000	\$12,700	\$6,800	\$7,625	\$10,275	\$10,450	\$25,800	\$14,000
\$ 4,620 plus house	\$ 4,900 plus house	\$ 4,000 plus house	\$4,500 plus house	\$4,200 plus house	\$ 4,800 plus house	\$ 4,500 plus house	\$ 4,900 plus house	\$ 3,750 plus house
2	3	3	1	1	2	1	3	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
part-time	yes plus extra	yes	no	part-time	no	yes	no	no

# *campus* CAREER *clinics*

by **Priscilla HAMPTON, staff writer**

**A** GROWING problem in our society is that of dissatisfaction among individuals because the work they do offers them no real challenge, no real satisfaction. Many move from task to task, faced each time with starting at the beginning all over again. Many others, because they cannot afford the loss of income which a change usually brings about, stick to occupations for which they are not suited. Their abilities are largely wasted; they are handicapped in their efforts to advance.

During last summer, seven career clinics were conducted at Emory University primarily for Methodist students. Three clinics were for students who had just completed high school, and four were for students who would be high-school seniors the next year. Each clinic lasted from 6:00 P.M. of the first day until midafternoon of the third day. These clinics were jointly sponsored by the Division of Educational Institutions of the Board of Education of The Methodist Church, the North and South Georgia annual conferences, and Emory University. The program was financed by the Division of Educational Institutions and Emory University.

The essential purpose of these clinics was to provide a center to which Methodist young people

could go to receive testing, up-to-date information about various types of vocations, and expert counsel regarding vocational decisions. Emphasis was given solely to providing the student with a better understanding of himself and with information about vocations within which a person of his interests, aptitudes, and abilities might have a reasonable chance of success. Each student was furnished a brief report of the test results which he was urged to carry home and discuss further with his parents, minister, vocations committee member or other interested counselor before making or revising his own vocational decision.

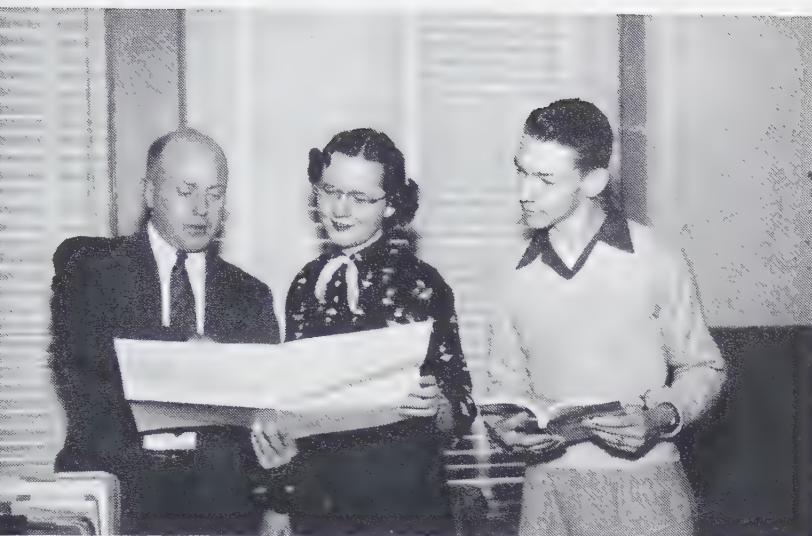
Though the clinic services were available to any student regardless of his intentions concerning going to college, only two of a group of 138 did not indicate the intention of taking further training.

Each student spent approximately one hour talking with a counselor about such topics as the interpretation of his test scores, the implications of these scores for further training and for different jobs, choosing a college, how to get scholarships, needed revisions for high-school program for the senior year, and personal difficulties. In one of the discussions held, an attempt was made to clarify the

concept that any occupation contributing to human welfare can be a Christian vocation.

On the basis of the estimated cost of services and facilities furnished by Emory University and the funds expended from the Board of Education Grant, the cost per student for operating the clinics was approximately \$33. If the full quota of 210 students had attended, the estimated cost per person would have been approximately \$25. These amounts seem to be well in line with costs involved in the Vocational Guidance Program operated by the Presbyterian Church, U. S. The cost to the student was close to \$8, plus his own transportation.

The responsibilities associated with the actual operation of the clinics were shared by a number of persons. The director of the total program was Dr. Sam C. Webb of the Testing and Guidance Service. The Rev. Sam L. Laird, director of Student Religious Life, arranged housing and eating, and recreational and worship programs. Dr. Richard A. Goodling of the Testing and Guidance Service was responsible for the group discussions on vocational choice. He also served as a counselor and attended to numerous details associated with the testing and counseling activities. The secretarial staff of the Emory Testing and



TWO CAREER CLINIC STUDENTS TALK OVER THEIR TEST RESULTS WITH DR. SAM WEBB, DIRECTOR OF EMORY'S CLINICS. STUDENTS ARE GRACE PHILLIPS AND GEORGE LUTHER

Guidance Service processed the applications and assisted with the test scoring. A psychometrist was employed to work with the test administration. Dr. Trigg James of the Holston Conference and the Rev. Richard Belcher of the Interboard Committee on Christian Vocations assisted with the worship services.

Counselors were: Ben Massey of the Georgia Institute of Technology, James Richards of the Atlanta Division of the University of Georgia, James B. Blanks of LaGrange College, Bruce Carruth of Vanderbilt University, Travis Osborne of the University of Georgia, and Donald Swanson of Hamline University.

Clinics will be held this summer on June 6-8, June 23-25, and July 11-13 for 1955 high-school graduates and on June 16-18, June 27-29, July 18-20 and July 28-30 for 1956 high-school graduates.

Any high-school student who is completing his junior or senior year and who has the endorsement of an official in his local church may attend a career clinic. Both boys and girls will be accepted, and applicants may or may not be considering college or entering a full-time church vocation. Each clinic is limited to 30 participants.

The career clinic is one tool which the Church and Emory University are using to combat the waste of human energy and the frustration of those whose labor becomes a burden. This program was adopted because it has proved helpful in the past to many people and because it meets the needs of young people better than any other available technique.

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### The State of Higher Education in The Methodist Church

*(Continued from page 6)*

providing for the vast increase in college enrolments. To provide for classroom, laboratory, and library facilities, the states will need to spend from \$5,000 to \$10,000 for each additional student. An additional \$4,000 will be needed for housing.

The Roman Catholic Church likewise is planning to meet its increased educational responsibility. To keep its children and youth under its own educational care, the church must obtain an additional \$120 million for operation and \$2 billion for new build-

ings. These amounts, their leaders say, will be raised. Their zeal for higher education may be noted from the growth of their own colleges since 1925, the date of the founding of the last Methodist college. They now have 230 institutions of higher education.

Looking forward to the next fifteen years, let us re-examine our educational mission. At the outset, the church lighted the lamps of learning on this new continent. It sent enough educated leaders into the mainstream of our national life to influence its direction and content. If the Church does not move forward in higher education, its power to leaven culture will be sharply curtailed. The Christian college fills an extremely influential position in a world which is hungry for life's highest spiritual values. In the church-related college these values are interpreted and cultivated. In them all the traditions and rich heritages of the Christian faith can be readily taught. While it is not proper to say that the recognition of such values is limited to the church's colleges, yet they have in a unique way the obligation to foster of the great spiritual ideals that Christian people have always cherished. In a church-related college the study of religion is not a peripheral matter, but furnishes the unity needed for a complete educational program.

Now, in 1955, Methodism can be justly proud of all of the achievements recorded during its first fifteen years of unification. These did not just happen; they came out of a well-formulated plan. Let us, in light of what has been done, rejoice in our program of yesterday—but let us now set ourselves seriously to the making of a plan adequate for tomorrow.

# At Our Methodist Colleges

## Feature

■ In September, 1840, this challenge was read to North Ohio Conference of the Methodist Church: "Ohio has no Methodist college, and no state in the country has more need for such a college."

A little more than a year later, under leadership of Adam Poe, Methodist pastor in Delaware, Ohio, 172 townspeople subscribed \$9,000 to launch a new college. Money purchased a tract of land adjoining pioneer trail from Columbus to Sandusky. On land stood the old Mansion House Hotel. A famous health resort in early 1800's, people had traveled from many parts of country to drink from its sulphur springs. So famous was Mansion House that its picture appeared on Staffordshire plates in England before 1840. Depression of 1830's had closed resort; in 1841 it was purchased by the Methodist Church. Old Mansion House became first campus building of Ohio Wesleyan University. Still in use today, it is known as Elliott Hall and houses several classrooms and offices. Sul-

phur spring, too, is still part of campus and is theme of many a college song.

In 1842, state of Ohio granted Ohio Wesleyan a charter, which provided that "the University is forever to be conducted on the most liberal principles, accessible to all religious denominations and designed for the benefit of our citizens in general."

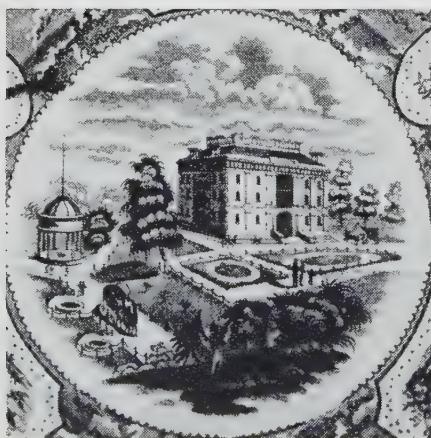
Many hardships faced college in early years, but because of personal sacrifices made by several individuals, it survived. A circuit rider sold his horse and took to walking so he might make a contribution to college. An early OWU president sold his home to provide initial gift for fund to build chapel. And so story has progressed through the years.

Today Ohio Wesleyan University ranks high among liberal arts colleges in U.S. Its 2,000 men and women students come from 40 states, District of Columbia, Hawaii, and some 20 foreign countries.

## Research

■ *Jesus and the First Three Gospels; an Introduction to the Synoptic Tradition* by Dr. Walter E. Bundy, head of Bible Department at DePauw University, published in March by Harvard University Press, is sequel and companion to his *A Syllabus and Synopsis of the First Three Gospels*, published in 1932.

■ Article, "Ida Grafin Hahn-Hahn, 1805-1880," by Dr. Margaret Kober Merzbach, professor of languages at Southwestern University, appeared in January *Monatshefte*, journal devoted to German language and literature study published by University of Wisconsin. Written in German, points out Ida Hahn-



MANSION HOUSE ON STAFFORDSHIRE  
CHINA

Hahn was creator of "women's novel" in German literature.

## Personals

**Honored:** W. W. Whitehouse, Albion College president, with honorary degree at Michigan State College's centennial celebration, February 12.

President LeRoy A. Martin of Tennessee Wesleyan College, as "Man of the Year" by Athens, Tennessee, Chamber of Commerce. Selected by poll conducted by *Daily Post-Athenian*.

**Delivered:** President Fred G. Holloway of Drew University, Willson Lectures at Southwestern University, March 15-17. General topic: "From Belief to Life."

Bishop Paul N. Garber of Richmond Area, Alexander Gustavus Brown Lectures at Randolph-Macon College.

**Awarded:** Harold C. Urey, Dickinson College's Priestly Memorial Award for 1955. Authority on structure of atom and discoverer of deuterium, has been Ryerson Distinguished Service Professor since 1952 at Institute of Nuclear Studies, University of Chicago.

**Died:** Delo C. Grover, January 25, Berea, Ohio. Served Baldwin-Wallace College 16 years as vice president emeritus and professor emeritus of psychology and philosophy for 23 years. Member, North-East Ohio Conference.

Frank G. Brooks, Methodist layman and Cornell College professor of biology, Mount Vernon, Iowa, March 4. His wife is president, Woman's Division of Christian Service.

Donald R. Youell, March 13, Madisonville, Tennessee. Was president Hiwassee College, Methodist-related junior college.

## Developments

■ Minnesota churchmen and lay leaders heard Senator Ralph E. Flanders, Vermont Republican, speak on "Christian Leadership in the World Today" at Churchmen's Legislative Workshop, February 14-15, on Hamline University's campus. Sessions, sponsored by Hamline and Minnesota Council of Churches, included panel discussions on legislative and political topics and a meet-

ing with Governor Freeman at state capitol.

■ Cornerstone for new \$650,000 men's residence hall at Dickinson College laid February 25. Occupancy scheduled for September. Will be named Morgan Hall in memory of James Henry Morgan, Dickinson alumnus (1878), whose death in 1939 ended half century of service to college as teacher, dean, and president. Bishop Fred Pierce Corson, Philadelphia Area, former Dickinson president, was main speaker.

■ High Point College enrolment this semester reached total of 864 students, according to Registrar N. P. Yarborough. This is all-time high record for college. With 101 new students this semester, grand total for current academic year is 957 registrants.

■ Methodist students at Millsaps College welcomed delegates from 20 colleges in Mississippi to annual Methodist Student Movement convocation, February 11-13. Program featured four addresses by Dr. Carl Michalson, associate professor of systematic theology at Drew Theological Seminary.

■ A \$300,000 modern fireproof dormitory for girls will replace one recently destroyed by fire at Claflin College. Women students are residing in Wilson Hall, formerly men's dormitory; men students are being housed in temporary locations. Construction scheduled to begin in summer so building will be ready for 1955-56 school term.

■ Randolph-Macon College observed 125th anniversary of its chartering by Virginia General Assembly, February 3. In series of three convocations, addresses were made by Southern newspaper editor Hodding Carter of the Greenville, Mississippi, *Delta Democrat-Times*, chancellor of Syracuse University William P. Tolley, and president of Duke University Hollis Edens. School presented honorary degrees to 10 persons. Program was halfway mark in year-long series celebrating chartering in 1830. Randolph-Macon, opened in four-story brick building at Boydton, Mecklenburg County, moved to Ashland following Civil War.

■ Public Affairs Forum on Individual Liberty, held each Monday

night in March at Lambuth College, was community adventure in discussion of freedom, and was sponsored by Lambuth in cooperation with Jackson, Tennessee, civic organizations. Speakers and panel members included George Sisler, Memphis *Commercial Appeal*; Dr. Jack Allen, Peabody College faculty, Dr. Adolphus Gilliam, pastor, Jackson First Church, Miss Stella Ward, Lambuth dean of women, and other leaders in area.

■ Celebration of Emory University School of Nursing 50th anniversary held in connection with annual homecoming activities, April 1-2. In 50 years Emory Nursing School has grown from quarters in basement of Atlanta's Wesley Memorial Hospital and enrolment of ten students to enrolment of 204, with living and classroom facilities on Emory campus. Course of study has grown from diploma program enabling students to become registered nurses to one offering bachelor of science and master's degrees in nursing.

■ Three Methodist-related colleges among 14 to profit by Columbia Broadcasting System's plan of saying "thank you" to educational institutions which trained their top officials: Ohio Wesleyan, Duke, and Wesleyan universities. First year of plan, CBS has donated \$32,000 to



14 alma maters of 16 key executives. Dr. Frank Stanton, Ohio Wesleyan '30, president of CBS, stated plan is more than expression of appreciation to institutions. "We believe it is a way of demonstrating our belief in, and support of, the Ameri-

can system of privately endowed higher education. These colleges and universities across the land need support from private sources, from individuals, companies, and foundations, if they are to continue to produce the informed, trained citizens on which our political and industrial democracy depends." Duke is alma mater of George Klauer, Chicago sales manager of CBS-TV; alumnus of Wesleyan, Harry Ommerle, director of programs, CBS-TV.

■ Similar to sessions held annually throughout Methodism was ninth annual Conference on Christian Vocations at Baldwin-Wallace College, March 17-19. Sponsored by B-W and North-East Ohio Conference, high-school juniors and seniors and college students from throughout Ohio attended. Conference objective: information, guidance, and counsel. Students explored vocations with special leaders from church boards and agencies and from educational field.

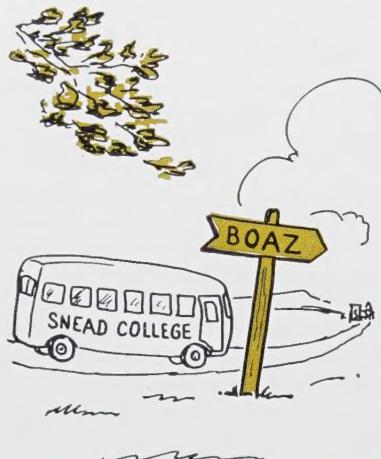
■ Nebraska Wesleyan University will name present Plainsman Theater the Enid Miller Theater as memorial to late Dr. Enid Miller Hoffman who died unexpectedly early last fall after serving more than 25 years as head of Wesleyan department of speech and drama; increase tuition from \$10 to \$11 per credit hour effective with fall semester. Tuition increase will be used to "increase faculty salaries, particularly at the higher professorial levels," in keeping with recommendation of Methodist Board of Education committee at conclusion of recent full-scale survey of Wesleyan campus, said Chancellor A. Leland Forrest.

■ DePauw University has established School of Nursing. Operation will begin in September. Under cooperative arrangement with Methodist Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, students will receive final two years of clinical experience there. Program will cover four calendar years, with students enrolled at DePauw entire period, but residing on Greencastle campus first two years only. Graduates will receive B.S. in Nursing degree and will be eligible to become registered nurses.

■ Duke University, subject of over five-page write-up with color

photographs in February 7 issue *Time* magazine. Part of series on leading American universities.

■ Snead College's gift of a bus described by President Virgil McCain as "pioneer step in building of system of community colleges in Alabama." Presented by Buford L. Cryar of Albertville (Ala.) Junior Chamber of Commerce, bus will



transport students from Albertville and other nearby communities to and from Boaz campus on a daily schedule. Cryar stated that with adequate transportation, Snead could furnish college educations to hundreds of students in area who otherwise would be unable to receive a higher education.

■ Ohio Wesleyan University alumni contributed \$105,000 in 1954 college's alumni fund, used exclusively for faculty salaries.

■ Universities and colleges in Far East beneficiaries of book drive conducted during spring on Boston University campus by Student Christian Association. Libraries devastated by war, and further hampered by lack of funds, caused student groups, especially in Indo-China and Korea, to appeal for help to World University Service, which had its roots in 1930's in student aid and cultural interchange. Project one of several sponsored by SCA, which serves Protestant and Orthodox students on campus.

■ Fire destroyed 65-year-old College Hall at Dakota Wesleyan University, February 12. Housing 40,000-volume library, administrative offices with records, equipment, valued at \$450,000.

## How One Church Promoted Methodist Student Day

by Wilbur D. Grose

My observation has been that the rather meager response to the Methodist Student Day offering for Student Loans and Scholarships is because little is being done to make a vivid presentation of the matter to the adults of the church.

In Simpson Church, Minneapolis, we tried an experiment last June which bore good fruit. Five of our college and university students were asked to bring the cause to our five adult classes in the church school. A week prior to their talks they met with their minister for a short briefing session. They were provided with a sheet of concise data which was secured from the printed folders sent from the office of the director of Loans and Scholarships. The students were much interested in seeing the scope of the Methodist Loan and Scholarship program, which was far more extensive than they had realized. We tried to help them see what the program has meant across the years to Methodist students who have been aided in continuing their education.

Our five students made their presentations to the adult classes on Methodist Student Day immediately before the offering. The result was most gratifying: \$135 as compared with an average of \$38 for the preceding five years. The offering included a check for \$100 from a public-school teacher who wanted to have a significant part in the program of aiding our Methodist students in the completion of their training for Christian service.

INCREASED SUPPORT FOR THE CHURCH-RELATED COLLEGES IN THE NEW YORK AREA WAS UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDED MARCH 10 BY 60 CONFERENCE REPRESENTATIVES APPOINTED BY BISHOP FREDERICK BUCKLEY NEWELL TO STUDY THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CHURCH AND ITS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. ANNUAL CONFERENCES WILL BE ASKED TO SEEK 65 CENTS PER MEMBER, 50 CENTS FOR CHURCH-RELATED INSTITUTIONS AND 15 CENTS FOR WESLEY FOUNDATIONS. LEFT TO RIGHT, BELOW, AT TRINITY CHURCH, ALBANY, FOLLOWING THE SESSION ARE DR. JOHN O. GROSS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE METHODIST CHURCH; PRESIDENT FRED G. HOLLOWAY OF DREW UNIVERSITY, MADISON, N. J.; BISHOP NEWELL; PRESIDENT HOWARD C. ACKLEY OF GREEN MOUNTAIN JUNIOR COLLEGE, POULTNEY, VT.; CHANCELLOR WILLIAM P. TOLLEY OF SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY; PRESIDENT RALPH E. NOBLE OF VERMONT JUNIOR COLLEGE, MONTPELIER, VT.; AND PRESIDENT EDWARD W. SEAY OF CENTENARY JUNIOR COLLEGE, HACKETTSTOWN, N. J. DR. GROSS AND CHANCELLOR TOLLEY ADDRESSED THE GROUP.



## In the Service of the Kingdom

(Continued from page 13)

appeal to all those concerned, in the colleges and in the Church, not to miss this wonderful opportunity. In some colleges, though I did not meet this so much in 1954 as in 1950, there was a tendency to soft-pedal the Methodist emphasis.

I regard this as disastrous.

I realize the difficulties caused by the necessity of maintaining numbers; but surely even those of other communions would not resent the Methodist emphasis if they decide to go to a Methodist college. I should like to think that not only were the students drawn from Methodist homes firmly established in their Methodist conviction in college days but also that those from other homes who are guests within our walls would carry away with them happy recollections of their association with a Methodist foundation during their student years.

It seems to me of first-class importance that there should be constant liaison between the college chaplain and the home churches of the students so the transition is made as naturally as possible from college chapel to the life of the home church at the end of the course.

### Future of Mankind

I wrote above of the future of Methodism; what is of even greater concern is the future of mankind. What that will be may well depend in no small measure on the values accepted and expressed by that generation of American youth which is now receiving its education in the liberal arts colleges. My journeyings left me in no doubt that the heart of American youth is in the right place. My hope and prayer is that the inspiration and guidance given in the religious life of our colleges will ensure that the enthusiasm and zeal so evidently present may

# Methodism's Own Theological Schools

■ A plan to provide additional tuition scholarships for students at Candler School of Theology, Emory University, was endorsed by Emory alumni at the Southeastern Jurisdictional Convocation, Charlotte, North Carolina, on February 2. The funds to support this program will be sought from churches and districts which will be asked to contribute to the education of students entering the seminary from their own areas.

■ The annual Conference on the Ministry at Boston, February 16-17, dealt with the theme, "The Rural Church in America's Future." Professor C. M. (Pat) McConnell was the guest of honor at events sponsored by both alumni and students. The School of Theology has offered courses dealing with "The Country Church" since 1914. Professor McConnell has taught at Boston in this field since 1926.

■ Professor John T. McNeill of Union Theological Seminary delivered the Thirkield-Jones Lectures for 1955 at Gammon Theological Seminary, March 1-2. The subject of the lectures was, "The History of the Cure of Souls." Professor McNeill is teaching this year at Candler School of Theology.

■ The Christian Convocation at the Divinity School, Duke University, June 7-10, will feature the Reverend Doctor George Hedley, Mills College, in the James A. Gray Lectures on the theme, "The Minister Behind the Scenes." Convocation preacher will be Professor James T. Cleland of the Divinity School.

■ A new brochure on Selective Service Requirements for ministerial

find expression in dedicated Christian discipleship in the service of the Kingdom of God.

student exemption is available through the Department of Theological Schools. The application blanks for ministerial student exemption have been revised and the new form should be used by all students applying for pre-enrolment in the seminaries and endorsement by their Conference Boards of Ministerial Training and Qualifications. Copies of the blanks and additional information may be secured by writing The Department of Theological Schools, Board of Education, Box 871, Nashville 2, Tennessee.

■ The Association of Methodist Theological Schools, at a recent meeting, voted to establish a Committee on Research to consider the development of research programs in various areas of religious concern. Community Survey, Biblical Studies, Theology, Pastoral Care, Selection of Candidates for the Ministry and like fields were mentioned. Basic research in the needs of the church will provide guidance to the seminaries in the expansion of their services and educational programs.

■ A special program of study on "Pastoral Counseling" has been announced by Garrett, June 20-July 15. Members of the Garrett faculty will be assisted by visiting lectures on Psychiatry, Psychology, and Ministry to the Ill.

■ KAIROS (the creative or critical moment) is the name of a new vari-type publication by a committee drawn from the students and faculty at Boston. Containing poetry and prose items in the first issue, the publication is intended as a medium to encourage creative writing.

■ Speakers at the recent Mission Symposium at Duke Divinity School were: Dean James Cannon, Miss Lucille Colony, Dr. Ernest Tuck, Dr. J. A. Engle, Dr. Lee Tuttle, Dr. Creighton Lacy.

# 10

## Years of Service

*The National Methodist Scholarship program, initiated in 1945, completes its tenth year of service this year. Each year the awards have assisted hundreds of deserving Methodist students and helped prepare a significant corps of leaders for the entire church. Ten important facts deserve special mention at this time:*

- 1 More than 4,000 students have received full tuition scholarships from this fund since 1945.
- 2 450 National Methodist Scholarship awards were granted this year to outstanding students in 100 different schools.
- 3 \$1,313,045.65 has been distributed in scholarship aid during the past ten years.
- 4 National Methodist Scholarships are financed exclusively out of Methodist Student Day receipts.
- 5 95 per cent of the amount received each year is distributed in scholarship awards.
- 6 More churches observed Methodist Student Day last year than at any time in the history of the fund.
- 7 Methodist Student Day receipts have increased a total of \$75,000 in the past three years.
- 8 Active churchmanship is a basic qualification for being considered for one of these awards.
- 9 85 per cent of those receiving grants are entering some form of full-time Christian service.
- 10 A contribution from each Methodist Church would provide 3,000 National Methodist Scholarship awards annually.

You and your congregation are invited to make this tenth anniversary offering the biggest in Methodist Student Day history. If June 12 is in conflict with your church calendar, your Commission on Education or your Conference Board of Education may designate an alternate date.

*observe methodist student day **June 12***